

WILSON TELLS CONGRESS SURRENDER TERMS

"If It Happens In New York
It's In The Evening World"

The

Evening

World.

Weather—Fair to-night and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday.

FINAL
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ALSACE-LORRAINE FOR FRANCE; REPARATION FOR ALL LOSSES

VICTORY DAY CELEBRATED BY MILLIONS IN NEW YORK; ALL NATION WILD WITH JOY

VICTORY DAY was celebrated throughout the United States in characteristic American fashion with New York leading in crowds, enthusiasm and variety of demonstration. The whole nation joined in the jubilation which, in one form or another rapidly spread all over the world—even into Germany where the people, although beaten in the war, expressed their thanksgiving over the downfall of the Hohenzollerns.

New York made a bluff at business as usual (this morning, but there was no disposition on the part of anybody to attend to any business outside of celebrating the end of the war.

The Stock Exchange and other exchanges closed. Schools were closed and factories and stores shut down when it became apparent that a holiday had been declared by the people themselves. All city departments were closed at noon and Mayor Hylan led a parade up Fifth Avenue. Such banks as continued to do business during the early hours of the morning closed their doors at noon.

The courts all suspended for the day and in minor courts judges and magistrates remitted fines and imposed only suspension of sentences. Judge Malone, in the Court of General Sessions, suspended sentence on thirteen first offenders who had pleaded guilty and sent them out to celebrate the world's rebirth of Liberty.

The celebration centered about mid-Manhattan this afternoon and Fifth Avenue, Broadway and other main avenues and the leading cross-town thoroughfares were all but impassable. Soldiers, sailors and college lads in uniform organized snake dances and defied the police. Street cars were stalled between crossings. The air was thick with slips of torn paper tossed from skyscrapers. Six million people in this vicinity went crazy with joy.

Long before noon celebrators of Victory Day began to pour into

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WAR'S TOTAL CASUALTIES ARE 26,000,000 MEN, LONDON PAPER SAYS

LONDON, Nov. 11. The Express estimates the casualties of European nations during the war as follows:
Germany—8,900,000.
Austria—4,500,000.
France—4,000,000.
Britain—2,900,000.
Turkey—750,000.
Belgium—350,000.
Roumania—200,000.
Bulgaria—200,000.
With the unestimated casualties of Russia and others not included in the above list, the Express estimates the total casualties of the war at 26,000,000 men.

MAKE "VICTORY DAY" A LEGAL HOLIDAY

"Victory Day," first used by The Evening World to designate the immortal occasion which is being celebrated throughout the length and breadth of the land, has been hailed on all sides as the fitting title of the day which marks the end of more than four years of strife.
The Board of Governors of the American Victory Union has forwarded a request to President Wilson that the day be made a legal holiday and that it be called "Victory Day." The request is signed by all the Governors.

FATHER JOHN'S MEDICINE builds strength to fight off grip, colds and pneumonia.—Adv.

FOCH CALLS OFF FIGHTING; THOUSANDS OF U.S. GUNS FIRE THEIR LAST SHOTS AT 11 A. M.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Marshal Foch issued the following order to all Allied Army Commanders to-day:

"Hostilities will cease Nov. 11, at 11 A. M., at the whole front French line.

"The Allied troops will not, until further orders, go beyond the line reached at that hour."

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE SEDAN FRONT, Nov. 11 (Associated Press).—Thousands of American heavy guns fired the parting shots to the Germans at exactly 11 o'clock this morning.

PROCLAMATION BY WILSON ANNOUNCING TRUCE SIGNED AND WINNING OF THE WAR

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—President Wilson issued the following proclamation at 10 o'clock this morning:

"My Fellow Countrymen:—The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober friendly counsel and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world. WOODROW WILSON."

WILSON CENTRE OF JUBILEE BEFORE THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—President Wilson's first public appearance to-day was in response to calls from War Trade Board employees who, headed by Chairman Vance McCormick and a band, paraded to the White House at noon. The President bowed and waved his hand from the portico.

Upon the appearance of the proclamation by the President, formally announcing the armistice, all Government departments were ordered closed for the day.

MADE POWERLESS TO RENEW WAR; ALLIES TAKE NAVY, ARMY BROKEN UP

Rhineland to Be Evacuated—Russian Treaty to Be Abandoned—Access to Baltic Granted—All Invaded Lands Restored.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—President Wilson at a joint session of Congress convened at 1 o'clock to-day announced the truce terms signed by Germany. They have thirty days to run but the President said the acceptance signalized the end of the war.

The President read the terms to Congress. "Germany's acceptance of them," he said, "signalized the end of the war, because it made her powerless to renew it."

The President made it plain that the nations which have overthrown the military masters of Germany will now attempt to guide the German people safely to the family of nations of democracy.

"Gentlemen of the Congress: In these times of rapid and stupendous change it will in some degree lighten my sense of responsibility to perform in person the duty of communicating to you some of the larger circumstances of the situation with which it is necessary to deal.

"The German authorities, who have at the invitation of the Supreme War Council, been in communication with Marshal Foch, have accepted and signed the terms of armistice, which he was authorized and instructed to communicate to them. Those terms are as follows:

MILITARY CLAUSES ON WESTERN FRONT.

- 1—Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the armistice.
- 2—Immediate evacuation of invaded countries: Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg, so ordered as to be completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice. German troops which have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed, will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the Allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace

President States That "Acceptance of the Terms Signalized the End of the War, Because It Made Germany Powerless to Renew It"—The Terms in Full.

with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.

- 3—Repatriation beginning at once and to be completed within fourteen days of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

- 4—Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: Five thousand guns (two thousand five hundred heavy, two thousand five hundred field); thirty thousand machine guns; three thousand minenwerfer; two thousand airplanes, fighters, bombers—firstly D—seventy-three's and night bombing machines). The above to be delivered in situ to the Allies and the United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

- 5—Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the Allied and United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be determined by Allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine. Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne together with bridgeheads at these points in thirty kilometer radius in right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions.

A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it forty kilometers to the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gernsheim and as far as practicable a distance of thirty kilometers from the east of stream from this parallel upon Swiss frontier.

Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhineland shall

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